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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED  
1845

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No. 19,583

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1925.

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**THOUSANDS  
OF ODDMENTS**

AT  
**HALF PRICE**

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW  
& CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG.

## CANTON FIGHTING.

### REDS GAINING THE UPPER HAND. DISARMING EVERYONE.

Suburb Where Foreigners Live Involved.

That fighting has actually started in Canton has been learned from two different sources but it remains to be seen whether the struggle will have any effect on the political position in that city.

#### FIRING HEARD.

This morning, on inquiry at the office of the Naval authorities, the "China Mail" was informed that there had been shooting in Canton. It was not possible to say whether anything more serious than rifle fire had taken place. Besides Canton city, the suburb of Tungshan—in which a good many foreign business men and missionaries have residences—is also believed to have been involved.

#### From Another Source.

(An Occasional Correspondent.)  
Nagao, August 28.  
A strike picket commander from Canton, who arrived here from Shekhi last night, has informed me that the Whampoa Cadets at their Canton headquarters have been firing indiscriminately in the city.

He believes that a campaign has been launched to disarm anybody who is not an out and out Bolshevik. This is a sequel to the assassination of Liu Chung-oh. There is no distinction made. The Cadets are attacking all who carry arms. Those who surrender are allowed to disperse.

However, resistance has been offered by military and gendarmerie detachments who are suspected of favouring the anti-Bolshevik cause. One determined scrap witnessed by my informant was close to the City Police Headquarters. Everywhere in Canton, the Reds are gaining the upper hand and they are making no attempt to hide their bid for power.

#### DETAILS OF THE COUP.

Intelligence received in Hongkong has since borne out the report in yesterday's "China Mail" of a coup by the Red party in Canton. Several versions have come down, as to what actually occurred and there are material divergences. The one given most credence is that Hu Han-min (formerly acting Generalissimo in the absence of Sun Yat-sen, Governor, and now Foreign Minister) has been denounced by the Bolsheviks; also that General Cheung Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Cadets, General Hsu Shung-chi, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang's Cantonese troops and Wong Ching-wai (who made a sensational plot to assassinate the Prince Regent before the Manchus fell) are creating a triumvirate with which to rule Canton and to give full play to Communist ideas.

#### Brother in Hongkong.

The "Industrial and Commercial Daily Press" ("Kung Seung Yat Po"), a new Chinese paper published in Hongkong, hints that Hu's capture by the Reds may be attributable to alleged appropriations of funds from the sale of Soviet oil, such oil having been imported to meet Canton's needs. A representative of this paper proceeded to Conduit Road last night to interview Hu Ching-sui, a brother of the arrested politician. Hu Han-min, it may be stated, has a house at Excelsior Terrace, which is between Conduit and Robinson Roads. The brother is supposed to have come down to Hongkong by train after an anxious time in custody.

Hu Han-min is said to have escaped, to be detained at the Whampoa Academy, and to have left for Shanghai by a vessel which did not put in at Hongkong.

A very well-informed quarter in the Colony told a "China Mail" reporter this morning that although it was assumed that the interests of Hu Han-min, Ngai Bong-ping (a former Canton general and chief of police), General Li Fook-tum of Honam and General Leung Hung-kai of Kongmoon, would unite against the Reds, their combined strength was small as contrasted with the armies of Generals Cheung and Hsu.

Hu Han-min's Capture.  
According to the "Wah Tsz Yat Po," Hu Han-min escaped from the Foreign Ministry when the Reds surrounded him and pro-

ceeded to the house of Wong Ching-wai. Wong was out but Mrs. Wong assured him that a mistake must have been made and accompanied Hu to interview General Hsu. Once in the presence of Hsu, Hu Han-min was placed under arrest for removal to Whampoa. A military council comprising General Cheung, Tchen Wu (chief of police) and Chu Pui-teh (a pro-Kuomintang Yunnanese commander) and two others examined Hu Han-min's brother, Lam Chik-mien (formerly superintendent of the K.C. Railway, Chinese section) was bound in ropes until released on assurance



Many of the finest buildings in Santa Barbara, and countless blocks of smaller structures, were virtually unharmed by the earthquake, this photo, taken from an aeroplane the day following the catastrophe, plainly shows.

that he had nothing to do with the murder of Liu Chung-oh.

#### Ngai Bong-ping's Flight.

Ngai Bong-ping has fled either to Kongmoon or the West River. The "Wah Kiu Yat Po" says that Ngai's family escaped through the good graces of a German medical doctor and another paper states that Ngai's house was burned down by the Reds.

General Leung Hung-kai's whereabouts are unknown. Some time before the present crisis came to a head, it had already been reported that he had disagreed with the Canton Reds although he was, nominally, a subordinate. On good authority, the "China Mail" is informed that he is still at his Kongmoon headquarters, and out of danger. Vernacular reports say that he has either been shot in fighting at his Canton quarters, or that he has been captured together with two of his leading subordinates who were among the first to dispute the authority of the Canton Commission of Government.

#### Where is Sun Fo?

This morning's "Wah Tsz Yat Po" publishes a report from a correspondent to the effect that Sun Fo has been reconciled to Chan Kwong-ming and that these two have promised to co-operate in an offensive against the Canton Reds.

It will be recalled that Sun Fo went to Peking where he, apparently, got no satisfaction. The supposition now is that he is dissatisfied with the present Canton rulers. The address (in Chinese) of the house in Shanghai where Chan and Sun Fo are said to have sat down at dinner is actually given.

#### History Repeated.

In the time of its disposal it is difficult for the "China Mail" to review the situation at any length. History is repeating itself. The Kuomintang politicians have always relied on troops to subdue those with whom they did not agree. The so-called Whampoa Cadets served their purpose when the Yunnanese and Kwang-

## SHARE ENQUIRY.

ANOTHER MEETING  
YESTERDAY.

THE 1922 PROPOSALS.

The Commission of Enquiry which was appointed to report as to the arrangements at present existing in Hongkong for dealing in stocks and shares of public companies sat for the second time yesterday, the proceedings being held in camera.

Mr. E. M. Raymond and Mr. P. T. Foster, the representatives on the Commission of the Stock Exchange, were questioned by other members for two hours as to their arrangements.

Although the "China Mail" has no authority for assuming that the form of suggestion control is the same as was advocated in 1922 when the matter was dropped owing to representations by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, it is interesting to recall what happened on that occasion.

Because of the bad effects which a large number of proprietary exchanges had had in Shanghai at the time on trade and commerce, the Government drafted a bill the object

## BORDER SHOOTING.

CHINESE ATTACK POLICE STATION.

SEQUEL TO SKIRMISH.

Close Range Firing During Night.

The most serious of the several border incidents that have happened since the strike began took place yesterday when a decided scrap occurred between Chinese soldiers and the Takuling Police.

#### CHINESE WOUNDED.

At 2.45 p.m. yesterday three Chinese soldiers fired a few shots from positions which they had taken up near the Customs house across the border at a picket of Indians from the Punjab Regiment, who were on a hill on the opposite side in British territory. The Punjab Regiment retaliated by firing four rounds, and one of the Chinese soldiers was seen to drop. The man was apparently wounded rather badly, as he was unable to get away and remained where he fell for nearly three hours. A party carrying a stretcher was

then observed to crawl up to the wounded man and remove him.

Nothing further happened until 10.45 at night when the Chinese sought revenge by making an attack on Takuling Police Station. They kept up a regular fire and, although it has not been definitely established, the authorities are inclined to believe from the evidence of an Indian Sergeant that they crossed the border, as the shots were heard from very close range. A clear view of their position, however, was not possible owing to intervening clumps of bamboo.

#### Taking Cover.

The Police were content at first to take cover and watch developments, but seeing that the situation was becoming serious Mr. W. G. Gerrard (A.S.F.) was telephoned to at Sheungshui Station and advised of the position. Mr. Gerrard at once ordered the Takuling garrison to return the fire, and to await the arrival of reinforcements from Sheungshui. The Takuling Police then took the matter in hand and fired about 20 rounds in the direction from which the firing came. Owing to the darkness the result of the return fire could not be ascertained, but it had the effect, at any rate, of driving the Chinese away, as the firing ceased.

A detachment of Punjab sent by Mr. Gerrard arrived at Takuling at 11.15 p.m., but everything was then quiet.

No persons were wounded by the fire of the Chinese, but the wall of the Police Station bore at least one bullet mark which proved that that was the target. In view of this latest outrage, the Police authorities are strengthening the garrison at Takuling by the despatch of a Lewis machine gun and a crew.

#### Escaped in Hongkong.

According to the "Wah Kiu Yat Po," several of the batch defeated in the fight, in Chinese territory, on Wednesday, escaped by train into Hongkong. Some of the leaders and their personal staff were taken to the detective offices at Central Station for enquiries and efforts to bail them were made by a local wine distiller.

## HABITUAL THIEF.

YESTERDAY'S INCIDENT AT  
ICE-HOUSE STREET.

BASEBALLER'S FINE CATCH.

The street theft reported in yesterday's "China Mail" had its sequel at the Central Magistracy this morning when a Chinese youth was brought before Mr. S. B. B. McDermid on a charge of larceny.

The evidence disclosed that the accused snatched a sum of \$12.60 from the pocket of an old Chinese message coolie of the International Bank as he was walking in Ice House Street at 2.45 p.m. yesterday on his way to pay a bill at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. An alarm was raised, whereupon the accused threw the money away and ran along Des Voeux Road with two Europeans and an Indian constable in pursuit. The accused led his pursuers through a devious route extending through Statue Square, Chater Road, and the prayer at Connaught Road, where he was eventually caught.

Mr. B. A. Proulx, a local baseball player, who joined in the chase from the early stage, said that he lost sight of the runaway only for a few seconds when rounding Statue Square, and did not stop till he had caught him. The accused had three previous convictions, and a statement which he made denying the charge was disbelieved by His Worship, who imposed a sentence of six months' hard labour.

Café-Wiseman are now able to open credit accounts and deliver bread daily to Kowloon residents.

It was inaccurately stated that Mr. P. M. Hodgson had left for Home by the S. S. Antenor. Mr. Hodgson is still in Hongkong and it was Mrs. Hodgson who had left the Colony.

## CANTON MAILS.

CARRIED BY TRAIN AND  
COOLIE.

As will be seen from a Post Office announcement, correspondence for Canton specially superscribed "By Train" will be transmitted in the mail closed at 8.15 a.m. daily and forwarded by the morning train from Kowloon.

By an arrangement with the Chinese Postal authorities the mails are carried as far as Lo Wu, in British territory, and there transferred by coolies to Shumshun.

On inquiry it was learned that the system appears to be working satisfactorily, a similar arrangement being in force for letters from Canton to Hongkong.

## AT LAST.

GOOD NEWS FROM  
SHANGHAI.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, August 28.  
The State of Emergency has ended.

Telephone subscribers should note, as per advertisement, that the cross-harbour service will be restricted to-morrow but that a return to normal is hoped for on Monday by which time the work contemplated will have been completed.

## TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2/6 1/2.

## THE NEWEST NECKWEAR.



It is a fact that we can place before you at any time an attractive selection from London's latest productions in fine neckwear: never were we in a better position to substantiate our claim than we are now. The opportunity to show you our stock is sought and a courteous welcome awaits you whether you come to buy or merely to see our varied selection.

Silk Bows from \$1.75  
Wide Ties from \$2.50

## MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

## Lee Yee's

Hair Dressing Saloon

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open as usual

at

12 D'Agullar Street,

Hongkong

## WINDSOR BROS.

Latest and up to date Jewellery, Magnificent Repair and Wedding Rings a speciality.  
11-13 Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
(Tel. 2, 500.)

## LEE KEE

Agent for

**HENRY RICHARD  
TILE CO'S.**

We have a large stock of White Glazed Wall Tiles, Colours Glazed Wall Tiles, Ceramic Mosaic Tiles, Geometrical Mosaic Tiles, Floor Tiles, Tiles, etc. etc.

Inspection Invited.

Showroom: 21, Wellington St.

Tel. C. 1423.

WANG TEE, Designer and Artist.  
14 D'Agullar Street.

GEORGE BERT MONAGHAN, Commission Agent.  
11, D'Agullar Street.

WONG KONG, 11, D'Agullar Street.

WONG KONG, 11, D'Agullar Street.







**LAMMERT BROS.**AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions**By Order of the Registrar, of the  
Supreme Court.THE Undersigned have received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction

ON

MONDAY,  
the 31st August, 1925, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Room, Duddell St.  
The Business and Goodwill of  
the **KWONG LEE FIRM** of No.  
155, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat,  
in the Dependency of Kowloon and  
Colony of Hongkong.

(In One Lot).

Terms:—As Customary.

**LAMMERT BROS.**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1925.

on  
Monday, the 31st Aug., 1925,  
commencing at 11.30 a.m.  
at No. 1 King's Terrace (ground floor)  
Kowloon  
A Quantity of  
Valuable Household Furniture,  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On View from Sunday, the 30th  
August, 1925.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

**LAMMERT BROS.**

Auctioneers.

**TUNG SANG****TAILOR**

11A Peel Street

先生上等洋服  
專制各種西裝**EXPERT FITTERS**  
**HIGH CLASS TAILORING**  
**SERVICE.****NOTICE.**Subscribers of the China Mail  
not receiving their paper every  
evening owing to the uncertain  
delivery as the result of the strike  
are invited to notify this office  
if they would prefer to purchase  
their paper from the street news-  
boys direct and have the amount  
credited to their account.**JUST RECEIVED**A selection  
of the best varieties  
of**TESTED**Flower and Vegetable  
**SEEDS**  
from Suttons & Sons.**GRACA & CO.**Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage  
Stamps, Pictorial Post Cards, Toys, etc.  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong**NOTICE.**The undersigned begs to an-  
nounce to their customers that  
they are now able to handle  
repairs to boots and shoes.**CHERRY & CO.,**  
8, D'ARVILLE STREET,  
Opposite Kowloon & Co.  
Telephone Central No. 471.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1925.**MRS. MOTONO.****ELECTRIC MASSAGE**

81a, Wyndham St., 2nd Floor

**WANT****ADVERTISEMENTS**

25 WORDS &amp; INSERTIONS.

11. PREPAID.

Every additional word & Cent  
for 3 insertions.**TO LET.****TO LET.**—No. 8B, Orient Build-  
ing (Top Floor), Coronation  
Road, Kowloon, suitable for Euro-  
pean family. Apply to:—M. C.  
Chow, c/o Clark & Lu, 10, Des  
Vaux Road Central.**TO LET.**—Five Room House in  
"Granville Villas," Kowloon.  
Apply to: Spanish Dominican Pro-  
curation,  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1925.**TO LET.****GODOWN**at rear of Stephen's Building, Des  
Vaux Road Central. Floor space  
21 ft. x 23 ft.and  
**ONE OFFICE**  
on portion of third floor of  
Stephen's Building aforesaid open-  
ing on to Des Vaux Road Central  
and Pottinger Street. Large, airy  
and well lighted.

Apply—

**DEACONS.**

1, Des Vaux Road Central.

**BOARD.**A vacancy for a paying Guest  
in small family. Terms mode-  
rate, near Ferry. Box No. "X"  
c/o "China Mail."**FOR SALE.****FOR SALE.**—One house on the  
Peak, Barker Road, price  
\$40,000 mortgage arranged if  
necessary. Five Rooms and  
Garden. Apply Small Investors,  
10, Des Vaux Road.**Are you**one of those thousands  
of anxious mothers  
who have wept in the  
silent hours of the  
night because your  
baby is sick and wast-  
ing away? If so, give  
him Glaxo and see the  
change for the better  
in a week or two.Glaxo is the food that  
has been used in six  
Royal Nurseries, where  
Court Physicians see  
that Royal Babies  
have the best.Give your baby Glaxo,  
to build firm flesh and  
plenty of bone and  
sound good health.

Ask your Doctor!

**"Builds  
Bonnie Babies"**Write for Free Sample  
and Descriptive Booklet to  
Sole Agents:  
**W. R. LOKLEY & CO.,**  
Hongkong**"Gels-it" Removes****CORNS****Quickly****Stops All****Itching****Instantly**Every man & woman  
who still has corns or  
chilblains ought to try  
"Gels-it" and see how  
marvelously it works.  
Costs only 1/6. The  
corns or chilblains  
disappear, the skin  
becomes soft and  
smooth, and the  
feeling of itching  
disappears. Sold  
by all Chemists  
& Druggists.  
A trial of "Gels-it"  
will convince you.  
Gels-it & Co. Chicago, U.S.A.**THE REAL FACTS.****SOME PLAIN TRUTHS**  
**ABOUT CHINA.**

MR. J. O. P. BLAND'S VIEWS.

One of the most ominous features of the situation which (chiefly as the result of Bolshevik activities) has arisen in China, is the apparent disposition of the Powers to follow America's lead in an attempt to check the anti-foreign movement by a policy of "liberal gestures," and by the "discussion of measures" vaguely directed towards "some dilution of the special privileges which foreigners now enjoy," in the matter of their extra-territorial rights, writes Mr. J. O. P. Bland in the "Outlook" (London).

According to "The Times" correspondent at Washington, the State Department holds the view that "the Chinese are unquestionably entitled since the Washington Conference to expect a movement by the Great Powers" in this direction. Recent debates in the House of Commons tend to reveal a similar opinion, supported most eloquently by those political idealists and Radicals who, in matters of foreign policy, invariably proceed on the assumption that Great Britain must be in the wrong. The advance Member of Parliament, knowing but little of the real condition of affairs in China, or of the implications of the extra-territorial provisions of the Treaties, is generally unprepared to meet the arguments of those who, speciously invoking high principles of abstract justice and morality, would claim for China the same rights and immunities of the civilised Powers, entirely regardless of the fact that she persistently rejects, or fails to observe, the obligations which international usage imposes as between equals. It would be well if, before another China debate takes place, every Member of Parliament were to spend a few hours in studying the history of our "unequal Treaties" in China, as set forth in Mr. Morse's "International Relations of the Chinese Empire"—a lucid and impartial record of the facts, by an American whose real sympathy for China has never blinded him to the truth.

**THE MAIN FACTS.**

Let us consider the main facts. By the Treaties and Resolutions signed at Washington (1922), the Powers agreed "to give every assistance towards the attainment by the Chinese Government of its expressed desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations." Moreover, they declared that they were "prepared to relinquish extra-territorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warranted them in so doing." The Chinese delegates on this occasion, backed by a well-organised Press propaganda, appealed to the Powers to place it upon record that "immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political, judicial and administrative freedom of action, are to be removed." It was a phrase which obviously meant either nothing at all or something very suggestive of trouble to come. The Chinese delegates, and the advocates of liberal gestures who supported their plea, complacently ignored the fact that in the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China, in 1902, the latter had "expressed her strong desire to reform her judicial system" in accordance with that of civilised countries. In the same Treaty she undertook to establish a national currency, to abolish lekin and to introduce practical mining laws. Not one of these things has she ever attempted, for the good reason that the Government at Peking has never possessed either the intention or the power to effect such reforms. The pious aspirations recorded in 1902 were merely "face-saving" eyewash, to which no special importance was attached at the time. Those proclaimed at Washington three years ago, though taken very seriously in certain quarters, are equally insincere, for the prospect of such reforms is even more remote under the "Republican" chaos to-day than it was under the Manchu dynasty.

**FOREIGNERS' SAFETY.**

Under another of the Washington Resolutions, the Chinese delegates declared their country's "intention and capacity to assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China," their immediate object being to induce the Powers to withdraw their armed forces, police and railway guards, from Chinese territory. Their declaration was manifestly untrue in 1922; it is palpably so to-day, when the vestige of authoritative government remains at Peking, when for years the country has been ravaged and plundered by lawless troops, bandits, and pirates, and when young China finds its inspiration in the doctrines "and dollars" of Bolshevism. Never, also, in the history of the country, since the beginning of the republican era, has there been so much lawlessness and anarchy as at present. The situation is a chaotic one, and the only way to bring it to order is by the establishment of a strong central government, capable of enforcing its laws and maintaining its authority. The Powers, by their "liberal gestures," are doing nothing to help this, but rather are encouraging the chaos by their inaction.

a united nation with a Chinese government of the people, for the people. No useful purpose can possibly be served by shutting our eyes to this lamentable truth, or by hoping that, under existing conditions, any good will result from allowing the disorderly elements in China to believe that the Powers have been frightened into a policy of conciliation by their recent strikes, boycotts, and other manifestations of Chauvinism. That way, danger lies: the history of China proves it on every page.

**SHAMEN SHOOTING.**

It was no doubt, inevitable that a certain number of earnest idealists and indignant axe-grinders (not to mention H.M.'s Opposition) should endeavour to make capital out of this crisis in China, for the furtherance of their own ends. There is nothing unusual, for instance, in the spectacle of one of our prominent parlor-Bolsheviks, praising the Chinese Anarchists and denouncing the Shanghai Municipal Police for defending their station against a riotous mob. Nor need we wonder if such people pass over in silence the recent attacks by Chinese mobs on defenceless missionary women, or the unprovoked firing on Englishmen at Shanghai by Bolshevik-led students. Common sense and common justice evidently require, that simultaneously with the necessary inquiry into the shooting of students at Shanghai, there should be inquiry into the Shanghai affair and other outrages against foreigners. It is, moreover, a curious fact that the chaotic condition of the country, the helplessness of the Government and the lawlessness of the student class are usually ignored by the well-meaning people who write to "The Times" to advocate liberal gestures. In the matter of the Shanghai riot, they declare that "British justice" is being questioned, and they urge that we should take the lead at once "in acting generously and fairly to China," by proceeding "to the fuller investigation of the Treaty," so as to "hasten the time when all special privilege can be withdrawn." The remarkable and common feature about these utterances, in the Press and in Parliament, is their non-recognition of the obvious fact that this skillfully organised propaganda for the abolition of extra-territoriality is merely the latest phase of a policy which Chinese statesmen have always kept steadily in view. It is an attempt to achieve, by the subtleties of Oriental diplomacy, that which they have repeatedly failed to obtain by force—viz., to get rid of the foreigner and all his works. The ultimate purpose of the propaganda, which Young China conducted so successfully before and during the Washington Conference is precisely the same as that which old China hoped to attain by encouraging the Boxer movement. Abolish the foreigner's Treaty rights to the jurisdiction of his own national authorities, and Chinese officialdom will have achieved that which has been its inmost heart's desire since the signing of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842—but the Chinese people would be no nearer to peace and good government. Appealing to the broad principles of the Wilsonian doctrine of self-determination, Young China now denounces the Treaties as "unequal," which, of course, they are. Logical application of the same doctrine would require the white races to submit their persons and their property to the jurisdiction not only of the Chinese but of Mohammedans and Hindus; it would also entail a radical alteration in the status of the negro population in America.

**"WIND IN THE EAR."**

The essential fact of the whole matter is, that China does not, and for several generations to come cannot, possess a social and political organisation compatible with her claim to complete equality with Western nations. In the meantime, while it must remain impossible for any civilised nation to relinquish its own interpretation of justice and accept that of China. This was the deliberate opinion of Mr. Rose Brown, one of the ablest envoys that America ever sent to China, a careful observer who as long ago as 1869, "accepted the facts of history in preference to unfounded theories of Chinese progression." The grounds upon which his views were based remain unchanged and apparently unchangeable. It is more forcibly true to-day than it was then; that (to quote his own words) "there is no central authority in China, capable of observing, or if capable, willing to enforce, its obligations. There are no means of checking abuses on the part of the Provincial authorities; no facilities for intercommunication or appeals to organised Courts of Justice, as in other countries." The reforms of which Young China talks so glibly, are on paper only; while the "wind in the ear" of the Powers, which compelled Captain Richardson of H.M.S. "Tropen" in 1921 to refuse to allow the Chinese authorities at Canton to exercise jurisdiction over any matters of the crew, were those which subsequently influenced the framing of the Treaty of 1922 and 1925, in relation to the "foreigners' extra-territorial rights." These reforms have never for one moment ceased

to exist. They consist, underlie, in the barbarous practices inherent in China's judicial procedure, in the notorious corruption of her magistrates and judiciary, and in the application of torture and gross ill-treatment to persons under trial. China has repeatedly pledged herself to reform her judicial system in accordance with the practice of civilised nations; it will be time enough to discuss the abolition of extrajudicial when she has given proof of a genuine desire and some real capacity to do so.

**INTIMATIONS.****HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS LIMITED**

With reference to the offer of new shares dated the 15th May 1925 (made to the existing shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$7.50 per share was to be paid on the 30th June 1925 and the sum of \$5.00 on the 30th September 1925 the directors have decided (in view of the present condition of affairs) to extend these dates.

The date for payment of the first instalment is accordingly extended until the 30th September 1925 and the date for payment of the second instalment until the 31st December 1925.

As regards shareholders who take advantage of these extended times the new shares allotted to them will rank for dividend as from the 1st October 1925 in respect of half the nominal value thereof and as from the 1st January 1926 in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

Any shareholder who makes payment prior to the due date will be allowed interest at 7 per cent. per annum on the amount paid by him from the date of payment until the due date.

This notice will not affect those shareholders who make payment on the original dates, i.e. as regards the first instalment on the 30th June and as regards the second instalment on the 30th September. The shares to be allotted to them will in accordance with the original terms of the offer rank for dividend on one half the nominal value as from the 1st July 1925 and on the full nominal value as from the 1st October 1925.

By order of the Board.

**J. H. TAGGART.**Managing Director.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1925.**NOTICE.****HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

Subscription Griffin, 1926.

OWING to the conditions ruling in the Colony at present, notice is hereby given that Orders for Subscription Griffin for 1926 may be cancelled at the request of the purchaser but any such cancellation must be made in writing to the Secretary before Noon on the 29th day of August, 1925.

By Order of the Stewards,  
**H. GREENWOOD,**  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1925

**HONGKONG CLUB.****NOTICE.**

The Fifth Yearly Drawing of Debentures (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1925, will be held in the Club House, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1925.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

**T. A. ROBERTSON,**

Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1925.**REPULSE BAY HOTEL.**

The management beg to announce that on **SATURDAY, August 29, 1925** and on each **SATURDAY** until further notice

**A DINNER DANCE**

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We have pleasure in notifying the Public that arrangements have now been completed by this Bureau for carrying out the Registration of Servants. A fee of \$1.00 per head will be charged, for which a certificate will be issued giving name, photograph and thumbprint. At the termination of the present situation we hope to be able to supply servants of all descriptions for a nominal fee.

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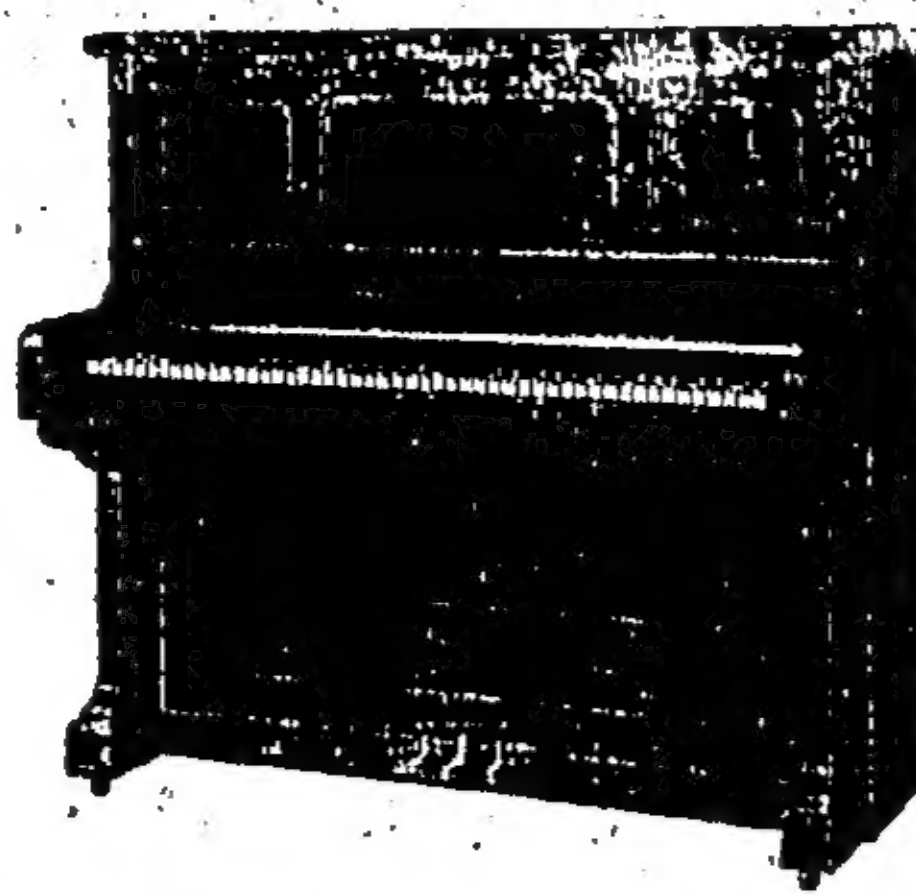
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### The China Mail

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Hongkong, Friday, August 28, 1925.

### AMERICA AND CHINA.

Try as she will to hold aloof, America is becoming more and more involved in the European situation. Her isolation ceased when she entered the war, but at its close she studiously avoided entering into European politics, although appeals to join the League of Nations were made on all hands. Theorists may argue that as a looker-on America is more likely to be a moral force than she otherwise would be. But while the looker-on may see most of the game, the help that an active worker can give is too obvious to need comment. America is not likely to be a submissive onlooker so far as things in China are concerned. There is official warrant to emphasize this fact. There may be no American concessions in China; but there are many Americans resident in the treaty ports and elsewhere. Nor is the volume of trade America enjoys with China to be despised. The return of the Boxer indemnity by the

American Government, must also be noted, and it was at Washington that the Powers undertook to examine China's claim for a revision of "unjust treaties." America is opposed to any move in China which is not in accord with the traditional "open door" policy. America is in favour of the policies enunciated in the Washington Treaties concerning China being put into effect without delay. She will not be a party to the side-tracking of these promises in consequence of recent troubles. But she does insist that the Peking Government must take adequate measures for the protection of foreigners and for the carrying out of its obligations under the Treaties. One of the most prominent of the New York Newspapers comments sharply on the killing of an American citizen:

According to the law and practice of nations, Washington requires of China the usual amends—formal apology, punishment of the murderers and indemnification of the victim's family. This is the minimum. That no more will be demanded is the Peking Government's good fortune, in that it is dealing with Washington instead of with Tokio, London, Paris or another.

Perhaps the last part of the concluding sentence might have been omitted; but the paragraph is sufficient to show American temper in a trying crisis. The comment, in crisp language, points out Chinese misdeeds. China insists on the Washington pact being observed, but at the same time she proves her inability to put it mildly—to observe her own treaties, and to protect the lives and property of foreigners living within her jurisdiction. Our New York contemporary says that "thinking Chinese will realize that it is America alone that in this instance stands between them and the political punishment they

merit according to the established law and practice of nations." It is a far-reaching statement to make, and one that might be found difficult to substantiate. We are not likely to agree that Britain would be one whit behind her friend and neighbour in "stretching points"—no matter the nature of the provocation. But this is perhaps a small matter. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that the attitude of America will have a lot to do with the future in China. That America's actions will all be on the side of equity and justice no one will dispute. China should welcome her share in the deliberations that ought shortly to take place. If decided action is to be stayed on account of the stretching of toleration, the same may not necessarily apply to words—which should be as decided and direct as circumstances fully warrant.

### Oil v. Steam.

Motor engines were in course of production by marine engine builders same time prior to the war during which period it was inevitable that their development should have been considerably retarded. Steady progress has been made since in evolving motor engines suitable for nearly all classes of vessels, and although motor ship tonnage afloat at present represents only about 3 per cent. of the whole, recent shipping figures show that during the first quarter of 1925 many more motor vessels left the ways than in any corresponding period since the oil engine made its first appearance. Of this 3 per cent. Hongkong has had quite its share so far as memory serves and the latest arrival, the m.v. "Esquimo," is to be the first of four similar boats in course of being constructed to the order of the Lloyd Triestino line. The two factors which are tending to hold back the more general adoption of motor ships in place of steamships appear to be the uncertainty of obtaining, and at reasonable cost, the necessary supplies of oil, and at present the present relatively high first cost of motor engines compared with steam engines. Lord Kysant, well-known in Home shipping circles, stated in a recent speech that provided the relative price of coal and oil is reasonably constant, and subject to there being no undue disparity between the first cost of the steamship and motorship, the steamship would be unable to compete with the best type of motor ship engines. Moreover, he goes on to express his faith in the ultimate triumph of the motor ship on the grounds that as soon as the demand for oil expands, the production will be increased to meet it and furthermore that by the application of methods of standardisation it should be possible in the not far distant future to produce a first-class motor engine at a considerably lower cost than at present. Time alone will prove the justification or otherwise of his faith and from his guarded expression of it the utmost he evidently expects is a long transitional period. In the meantime ships will come to and ships will go from the port of Hongkong and whilst the humanitarian (with a mind detached from all considerations of cost and efficiency) will see in any increase of these smokeless ships signs of the human mechanism involved in stoking the philosopher will note in the ever increasing demand for specialisation yet another indication of the inexorable advance of progress.

How difficult it is to Too Old at overtake a lie—or a Porty. mis-statement—or something that has not been clearly understood once it has got a start, is shown by the "Too Old at Porty" cry. It is sometimes heard in Hongkong, and quite a number of Hongkong people believe that Dr. W. Osier made a statement to the effect that men at forty ought to be chloroformed. Of course, he said no such thing. Let us reproduce the evidence. Here is what he really said:—

I have two fixed ideas well known to my friends, harmless obsessions with which I sometimes bore them, but which have a direct bearing on this important problem. The first is the comparative uselessness of men above forty years of age. This may seem shocking, and yet, read aright, the

world's history, bears out the statement. He then proceeded to illustrate his remarks with examples, and went on:—

My second fixed idea is the uselessness of men above sixty years of age, and the incalculable benefit it would be in commercial, political and in professional life if, as a matter of course, men stopped work at this age.

He continued with a reference to Antony Trollope's "The Fixed Period," and concluded:—

Whether Trollope's suggestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out or not I have become a little dubious, as my own time is getting so short.

"The storm did not break until next day," chronicles his biographer, "when it was headlined throughout the country that 'Osier recommends Chloroform at Sixty!'" For some reason, however, there seems still to be a division of opinion, and the present writer has heard many a ruffian to forty as being the fatal age. In either case it was bad enough, but those in Hongkong who feared at 40, have now another 20 years to worry about.

Landers has been faring welling it again in Australia and they tell a true story which has to do something with Labour conditions in that part of the world.

Sir Harry was motoring down from a place called Bowral. The highway near Camden was "up," and the only track was blocked by a dry. The motor party waited for the dry to give ground, but its driver made no move. At length Sir Harry crisply called out: "Hey, canna ye shift ye cairt? Don't block the hael roadway, hddie."

And the immobile driver, in vigorous voice, replied: "Oh, go to hell. I'll move when I like; the Labour Party's in power now!"

Agghast, the great artist was, for once in his life, speechless. "Cosh!" was his first word.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

To the descriptions given to Sir Harry, our dollar, has to be added another. We are familiar with "bucks" and "clips," but "seeds" may be considered new. Mr. Lloyd Ray a local author in one of his fine stories makes some of his characters use the word "seeds," when referring to dollars. The term seems fairly to say the least.

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## FLAMANT! FLAMANT!

"The chief difficulty Alice found at first was in managing her flamingo; she succeeded in getting its body tucked away, comfortably enough, under her arm, with its legs hanging down, but generally, just as she had got its neck nicely straightened out, and was going to give the hedgehog a blow with its head, it would twist itself round and look up in her face with such a puzzled expression, that she could not help bursting out laughing." This quotation, in substance at any rate, and more vividly still a vision of Tenniel's picture of Alice and her animated croquet-mallet, flashed through my mind as I stood on the margin of the Etang du Valcours and saw the puzzled expression of the flamingoes as they twisted their sinuous necks to gaze upon us. The quaint flamingo is familiar to many who have never seen the living bird; Lewis Carroll's pen and Tenniel's pencil described it deeply in the plastic juvenile mind. Though associated with Africa and parts of Southern Asia, the flamingo ranks as a European species, for it nests in two districts at least—the marismas of the Guadalquivir in Spain and the Camargue in France. But the bird is capricious, or perhaps fastidious, and does not nest annually in either place. . . . In addition to the temporary and irregular passage birds are a number of resident species, and others which as winter visitors find that the Mediterranean climate supplies all they need. These facts, and the hope that flamingoes would oblige, induced us to brave the defective roads . . . and to chance finding in a very wide area something of interest. We were well repaid. When skirting the Etang, a huge inland sea, its waters stretching away to a dim and distant shore, we were pulled up suddenly, as our chauffeur, pointing over the water, shouted, "Flamant! Flamant!" He knew the Camargue, and had seen flamingoes on many previous occasions, yet he sounded for more excitement than we appeared to be. I doubt if he was. There they were, the great birds, in hundreds—how many we could not estimate. They were a long way off, wading, so deeply that the rose-white backs were all that showed above the surface; the necks and legs were hidden. Except when a bird raised its head to take breath, we might have been watching a flock of aquatic sheep. In the mirage-haunted landscape, size is deceptive; the birds might be as much as thirty feet high, and the low mud flats which hung in the mid-air like a range of distant hills.

Further and were proceeding at too rapid a pace for accurate observation, when, on rounding a curve, we saw a flock of some sixty flamingoes close inshore. Cautiously, very cautiously, we crept across the mud, hoping that we should not disturb them; we were overcautious, for the stately birds practically ignored us. The water was but a few inches deep, and little of the pink tarsus was submerged, and as the birds moved they raised their webbed feet with the deliberate and stiff action of the goose-step. The ungled, black-tipped, pink bills were below the surface, seeking and securing something; the upper ridge of the culmen must have scraped the mud, for the head was upside down. . . . Every head was down until we got to within about twenty yards of the flock, but at last a bird raised its sinuous neck, fixed us with a yellow eye, and gave a warning, anserine honk. Up came the other heads, but without undue haste, and the honking became general as one by one the birds spread great wings and rose. So long as the wings were closed the birds were merely rose-tinted, but brilliant coverts and black primaries were screened by drooping mantle and scapulars, but immediately they were spread the transformation was amazing. Rose-white suddenly changed to vivid scarlet and black, for the underwing is even more gorgeous; the black-fringed wing is deep rose or scarlet. On a few powerful strokes lifted the long but light body, and one after the other—not in a scared mob—the birds trailed to a safer distance. The swanlike necks were stretched, the long pink legs trailed behind, when the birds were on the wing; the body lifts with each powerful wing-stroke, neck and legs sag slightly. —T. A. Coward, in The National Review (London).

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### A DISCLAIMER.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—Will you please allow me to state that I am not the Mr. Best referred to in your columns who spoke at the mass meeting held at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday evening.

Yours, etc.,

H. J. BEST.

P.W.D., Hongkong, August 26, 1925.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—May I take this opportunity of thanking both you and your staff for the generous assistance which you have rendered in connection with the three recent meetings which have been held in the Theatre Royal and without which the meetings could hardly have been the success they were.

Yours, etc.,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, August 27, 1925.

### SHOULD CHILDREN EAT BANANAS?

Almost all children are fond of fruit and especially of bananas. Bananas are not suitable diet for children, of less than six years of age, and at no time should a child be permitted to eat them unless they are ripe and sound. Fruit of any kind which is green, damaged or over-ripe is dangerous, dangerous to the stomach and bowels. These Tablets are a sure life for infants in diarrhoea, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, scurvy, cold, limp fever and, vomiting. They appeal to you.

Your chemist can supply Baby's Own Tablets, or post free, 60 cents per tin from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,



## HONGKONG PRAISED.

REVENUE OFFICERS' GOOD SERVICES.

THE OPIUM TRADE EVIL.

Hongkong's efforts to curb the illicit trade in opium have received recognition from the highest authorities. The "preventive officials" of the Imports and Exports Department have come in for special praise.

Vladivostock Myth.

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, August 27.

The whole morning's sitting, the Advisory Committee on Opium devoted to discussion of the British proposal regarding the export of opium from the Persian Gulf.

Sir John Jordan gave us his opinion that import certificates had done more harm than good. He declared that unless the Committee could take more effective measures to prevent the large export, it had better abandon the matter. He hoped other Governments could follow India's practice of not attaching importance to import certificates. Sir John Jordan added that nearly the whole of the exports from the Persian Gulf were nominally destined for Vladivostock but in reality had been landed elsewhere.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne quoted a British Consular report showing the Soviet authorities at Vladivostock to be exercising more strict control on opium consignments, but Sir John Jordan attributed the fact to the Soviet's endeavouring to protect the Siberian monopoly.

An American observer, Mr. Tuck, former United States Consul to Vladivostock, agreed with Sir John Jordan.

Dr. Tsurumi (Japan) remarked that many Japanese vessels from the Persian Gulf, bound for Vladivostock, did not touch Japanese ports. The Japanese Government had taken steps to prevent the transhipment of opium at Japanese ports.

Sir John Campbell (India) urged the Persian Government to control the export of opium to illicit destinations. Sir John Jordan was not optimistic with regard to action to be taken by Tehran. He remarked that the Japanese Government was capable of coping with the situation and proposed that the League Council call the attention of Persia to the subject; also to induce all Powers to prohibit transhipment at their ports and to take action to control their shipping.

Later, the afternoon session of the Advisory Committee on Opium opened with the reading of a letter by the American financial adviser to Persia stating the country favoured the restriction of cultivation when the financial situation permitted and welcoming the proposed European commission of enquiry into the opium situation in Persia.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the discussion of illicit traffic. Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Sir John Campbell paid a tribute to the efforts of preventive officials at Hongkong in the matter of discoveries and seizures. Sir John Jordan's opinion was that the question of smuggling was relatively of minor importance. The best means of curtailing opium consumption was the limitation of production in which co-operation with the Japanese will be most effective. He said he hoped the Press would note Sir John Campbell's statement. They could not rely on the measures of some Governments dealing with the opium problem. The remainder of the sitting was secret.

## ARTIFICIAL SILK.

BRITISH AND GERMAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Berlin, August 27.

The newspapers report that the British firm of Courtaulds and the Elberfeld firm of Vereinigte Glanzstofffabriken have reached a reciprocal agreement to protect their respective markets in the artificial silk industry.

## JAPAN FLOODS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Tokyo, August 27.

Official reports confirm this morning's story of the floods, adding that there were four deaths at Yokohama. A few bridges were destroyed and several houses carried away in the Sagami, Chiba and Shizuoka prefectures.

## SHIPPING STRIKE.

STOPPAGE BELIEVED TO BE ENDING.

FOREIGN VESSELS GAIN.

(Reuter's Service.)

Melbourne, August 27.

Local representatives of overseas shipping companies believe the unofficial strike is ending and consider work will be gradually resumed when the strikers realise their lack of unanimity and the owners' determination.

Meanwhile, foreign vessels and ships of the Commonwealth Line are benefitting from the enforced idleness of British ships, an instance of which is the German motor ship Konigsberg, sailing with full cargo.

Deportation Order.

The Commonwealth Government has appointed a board to consider the question of deportations.

Labour Premier's Stand.

Sydney, August 27.

The Labourite Premier, Mr. Lang, stated he is of the opinion that the Deportation Act is the most iniquitous ever passed. He firmly refuses to permit State instrumentalities to be used for the purpose of deporting political and industrial leaders.

Mr. Walsh, the strike leader, visited Mr. Lang to-day. It is understood the discussion concerned an early settlement of the dispute.

Rail Strike Spreads.

Brisbane, August 27. The railway strike has spread all over Queensland.

The Premier has invited all unions connected with the Australian Labour Party to confer with the Cabinet.

Trouble at Durban.

Durban, August 27. Trouble similar to that affecting ships at English and Australian ports appears to have threatened.

The Sandgate Castle, bound for America, was held up through the crew refusing to sail if wages were reduced.

The steamer Amicus was also held up.

Other vessels are threatened, including the mailboat Balmoral Castle.

## LATEST CABLES.

Melbourne:—There have been minor developments in the strike situation.

The Trade Councils of Melbourne and Sydney passed a resolution supporting the strikers.

Members of the Federal Cabinet are remaining at the capital.

Mr. Bruce has postponed his visit to Sydney.

It is now expected that deportation proceedings will not be launched until early next week.

"Black" British Ships.

Sydney:—The opposing Trade Councils in a resolution declare all British ships "black."

The lumps rapidly unloaded the P. & O. liner Mongolia and the whole crew remained loyal.

Strikers are reported to be gradually returning to ships.

600 Passengers Held Up.

Perth:—The Orient Line Orsova is still held up. It has over 600 passengers.

Brisbane:—The railwaymen have rejected the State Premier's advice to submit the claim for increased wages to an arbitration court.

A general strike has begun.

## U. S. IMMIGRANTS.

AVOIDING ELLIS ISLAND.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, August 27.

Interviewed on his return from Europe, the Labour Minister, Mr. Davis, said that the experiment of examining immigrants from Britain and Ireland before embarkation had succeeded beyond expectations, thus solving one of the greatest problems of handling immigrants.

Mr. Davis foreshadowed that the plan would be shortly extended to all the principal countries.

Peking, August 27.—The bandits with their captive, Dr. Howard escaped on August 24 by boat and proceeded to Huachuan in Kirin province. Chinese troops are pursuing one day behind.—Reuter.

Marcelles, August 27.

The 'Socialist Congress' difficulty has been overcome by the Ponce Committee agreeing to a resolution, insisting on the enforcement of the Protocol, declaring that private pacts are inadequate and ought not to contain secret clauses or anything contrary to arbitration, and should also come under the League of Nations control.

London, August 27.

The first serious attack on the Nairn Trans-Desert motor convoy between Baghdad and Beirut was made 34 miles from Damascus.

A party travelling in powerful eight-cylinder cars was held up by brigands from a district bordering on the Euphrates and a fusillade followed.

Mrs. Brash, wife of a paymaster in the Iraq Army stationed at Baghdad, was slightly wounded in the legs. The driver of her car, Mr. Murdoch, was slightly wounded. The leader of the convoy, Mr. Bentley, was seriously wounded. All three are in hospital at Damascus.

A consignment of gold bars, dispatched to Syria by the Imperial Bank of Persia at Baghdad, was stolen by brigands. The loss is covered by insurance.

It is learned at Baghdad that the French are taking steps to patrol the disturbed area with Camel Corps and aeroplanes.

Meanwhile, trans-desert traffic is suspended.

## LIKE ANY OTHER.

HOW U.S. REGARDS FRENCH DEBT.

INTEREST RATE FIXED.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, August 27.

Mr. Winston, acting Secretary to the Treasury, discussing the debt negotiations, said the Treasury will insist on treating the French debt like any other foreign debt, demanding the payment of the entire interest and principal, but he did not predict the total collectable from France.

It is expected that negotiations will open on about September 24.

Senator Smoot, who is also a member of the Funding Commission, said the Anglo-French negotiations had no influence on American attitude towards France.

The American Government has already fixed the interest rate at 3½ per cent.

## EARLIER CABLES.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 27.

From the British viewpoint, the importance of the debt offer lies in the modification of the policy embodied in the famous Balfour Memorandum, which necessitated the payment of at least £20,000,000 annually by France in order to make up, with receipts from other sources, the amount Britain is paying to America. But M. Caillaux is not yet assured of what is universally regarded as a bargain for France, since the stipulation that Britain shall receive terms equal to those granted by America to France, means that the last word will probably be spoken in Washington.

It is noteworthy that the payment of £12,500,000 represents 2 per cent. of the French debt, contrasted with 3½ per cent. which America hitherto has exacted from her debtors.

"VERY BIG JOB."

London, August 27.

M. Caillaux departed for France to-day. The French Ambassador and a representative of Mr. Winston Churchill bid him farewell.

M. Caillaux, in an interview with Reuter, dwelt on the cordiality of the prolonged and sometimes most animated conversations.

The French Cabinet will meet to-night and he will report to it immediately.

"I shall take up my job again as soon as I reach Paris; it is a very big job, you know," he said in conclusion.

BURLESQUE SUGGESTION.

Paris, August 27.

"The slow reconstitution of Anglo-French financial solidarity," is the most cheerful thing that the Paris newspapers have to say as regards the outcome of the London conversations. Some dwell on the heaviness of the burden imposed on France, pointing out that if France pays, as she will her British and American creditors, she will be unable to pay her French creditors.

"The hundred milliard francs we advanced to reconstruct the devastated regions are entirely lost," remarks "L'Eclair."

The whole problem, says "Le Petit Journal," seems to lie in the question of what effect the negotiations will have in America.

"Le Matin" denounces as offensive the burlesque suggestion that a British observer should semi-officially attend the negotiations between M. Caillaux and Mr. Andrew Mellon at Washington.

HOW MUCH?

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, August 27.

Political observers in Washington are of opinion that the Anglo-French negotiations are likely seriously to complicate the forthcoming negotiations with France and Italy. Officials are loth to discuss the latest development, but evidently expect France to bring pressure on the United States for terms similar to those granted to Britain, while it may be stated on official authority that France will be told that she owes America more than she owes Britain; and, therefore, her annual payments must be greater.

SOCIALIST VIEW.

PRIVATE PACTS AND SECRET CLAUSES.

(Reuter's Service.)

Marcelles, August 27.

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## BRIGANDS' COUP.

BAGHDAD CARS ATTACKED IN DESERT.

THREE EUROPEANS WOUNDED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Baghdad, August 27.

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It is learned at Baghdad that the French are taking steps to patrol the disturbed area with Camel Corps and aeroplanes.

Meanwhile, trans-desert traffic is suspended.

## MOROCCO WAR.

TANKS MEET FIERCE RESISTANCE.

TRIBESMEN DRIVEN NORTH.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, August 27.

Although Sirocco has impeded aeroplanes, the French tanks were very effective in to-day's operations despite fierce resistance.

The French gained fresh objectives, notably Jebelamest, driving the Branes tribesmen, who were supported by Riff contingents, in disorder northwards.

(Earlier Cable.)

## YACHT'S LIQUOR.

SAN FRANCISCO CLUB'S RACE SQUEL.

"FLAGSHIP" SEIZED.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Honolulu, August 27.

The yacht Eloise, flagship of the San Francisco Yachting Club, which started on July 10, with three other yachts on a 3,665 mile race from San Francisco to Tahiti, was seized when homeward bound from Tahiti because the commander is alleged to have failed to declare the full amount of liquor aboard.

Washington, August 27.—It is reliably stated that Government observers do not see any hope of averting a stoppage of work in the anthracite coalfields on September 1.—Reuter's American Service.

## SECURITY PACT.

GERMANY TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS.

MINISTER APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 27.

Reuter learns that the German Government has nominated Dr. Gauss (Director of the Department of Justice) to meet the Allied experts to discuss the Security Pact when a meeting can be arranged.

GERMAN REPLY.

Paris, August 27.

The German reply to yesterday's French Note was handed to M. Briand. It agrees to a continuance of negotiations and announces the despatch of a jurist to London to confer with the Allied experts.

(Earlier Cable.)

Berlin, August 27.

The vagueness of the Allied security note has disappointed political circles, who nevertheless welcome the opportunity of a conference, steps for which are already being taken by the Allied and German diplomats. The conference is expected to open in London next week.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS are advised that the Hongkong-Kowloon junction service will be restricted, commencing on SATURDAY next (29th instant), during the work of repair to one of our submarine cables. We hope to restore to normal the junction service on MONDAY next, 31st instant.

HONGKONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1925.

## FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE SEASON 1925-26.

Entries for the forthcoming season, accompanied by Entrance Fee of Twenty Dollars should be sent to me not later than 7th September, 1925.

F. T. JAMES, Hon. Secretary, Aberdeen Police Station, Hongkong, 27th August, 1925.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept., 1925, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell St. (For Account of the Concerned.)

4 Cases Woollen Suiting  
1 Case Electric Irons  
1 Case China Figures  
1 Case Cotton Shirting  
1 Case Unbreakable Slates  
1 Case Musical Tops  
1 Case Mirrors  
1 Case Flouncing  
1 Case Printed Organdies

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

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## JAM AND PURE FRUIT JELLIES

MADE FROM FRESH FRUIT AND REFINED SUGAR ONLY

JAMS:—	cts.	JELLIES:—	cts.
Apricot per Jar	85	Apple per Jar	50
Blackberry "	85	Blackberry "	50
Loganberry "	85	Loganberry "	50
Damson Plum "	85	Red Currant "	50
Peach "	95	Plum "	50
Raspberry "	95	Strawberry & Apple "	50
Strawberry "	95	Raspberry & Apple "	50

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S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... .. Sails 2nd Sept.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE  
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO  
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE  
OR TRIESTE.  
**£66.**

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI.  
S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... .. Sails 26th August  
S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only) ... .. Sails 10th Sept.  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... .. Sails 11th Sept.

## HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... .. Sails 7th Sept.  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... .. Sails 31st Sept.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMINGA" ... .. Sails 1st September  
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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.  
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—  
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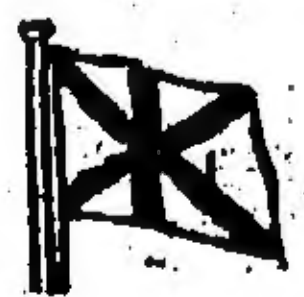
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## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUMMER TO AUTUMN.

OSDOW, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.  
ALPS MARU ... .. Monday, 7th September  
KIO DE JARERO, SANTOS, BUENOS AIRES—Via Suez, Singapore, Colombo, Dacca & Calcutta.  
CANADA MARU ... .. Wednesday, 9th September  
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo  
INDO MARU ... .. Thursday, 24th September  
BANGKOK—Via Saigon  
SEKKOW MARU ... .. Sunday, 12th September  
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Saigon  
SINGO MARU ... .. Friday, 25th September  
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & YAKIMA—Via Suez, Suez, Suez and Japan  
AFRICA MARU (From Shanghai) ... .. Sunday, 6th September  
NEW YORK—Via Japan, Suez, Suez and Panama  
HAWAII—Via Suez, Suez and Panama  
TAIKWA MARU ... .. Friday, 4th September  
JAPAN PORTS  
HAMBURG MARU ... .. Wednesday, 8th September  
SEATTLE MARU ... .. Wednesday, 23rd September  
KIO DE JARERO ... .. Thursday, 3rd Sept., at Noon  
HOZAN MARU ... .. Sunday, 30th Aug., at 2 p.m.  
AMAKUSA MARU ... .. Thursday, 3rd Sept., at Noon  
TAKAO ... .. Thursday, 10th Sept., at 3 a.m.  
TAKAO ... .. Thursday, 10th Sept., at 3 a.m.  
SOURABAYA MARU ... .. Saturday, 26th September  
RUKI MARU (Calls at Shanghai) ... .. Beginning of September  
GINZAN MARU ... .. Beginning of September  
For further particulars please apply to:  
OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA  
M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.  
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4 90.



NANYO YUSEN KAISHA,  
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

## TO JAVA

via Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

"BANDONG MARU" ... .. 31st August

## TO JAPAN.

via Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama.  
S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... .. 7th September  
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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ended Wednesday, shows two cases of enteric fever—one British and one Chinese.

The Kowloon railway company have issued new books of tickets for golfers proceeding to Fanling by train. These are \$13.50 for ten, but they do not include vouchers for the Star Ferry.

Two grey wolves are reported to have recently emerged from the wood on the right of the 17th hole on the new course at Fanling and killed two of the black-faced lambs before the shepherd could drive them off.

A London policeman was busy regulating the traffic when an old lady went up to him and looked at him with an ingratiating smile. "Can I help you, madam?" he asked kindly as he kept back hundreds of vehicles. "Oh, no thank you," said the lady, "I only wanted to say that the number on your collar is the same as my favourite hymn."

According to a story appearing in the "Eastern Times," a Chinese merchant, Y. T. Chang of Nanking was kidnapped by bandits who demanded of his wife a ransom of \$50,000 to be paid within two weeks, otherwise they threatened to kill the husband. The wife, who did not have sufficient money to pay the ransom, grieved over her husband's predicament and finally committed suicide by hanging herself.

A record price of 58 cents a pound was established when the first bale of the 1925 cotton crop was auctioned for charity on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange after the close of the market. The bale came from Georgia and was the earliest new crop cotton from that state ever received in New York. Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., vice-president of the exchange was the purchaser.

The title of Secretary of State for the Colonies disappeared last month when Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, attended a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace and received from the king the seals of office and kissed hands upon his appointment as Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. Dominion Secretary—or should it be Dominion Secretary?—hardly sounds so convincing as Colonial Secretary, but presumably we shall get used to it.

The meeting of the Theatrical Managers' Association, over which Mr. T. P. O'Connor presided called forth from Mr. Israel Zangwill one of his characteristic impromptu epigrams. After informing the theatrical managers present, in no uncertain terms, that they were by far the most unbusiness-like lot he had ever met, who didn't know a good play when they saw one, he proceeded to discuss American actors and American plays in this country, summing up his remarks in these words: "America sends us her stars—and tripe."

Profiting by the height of the Swiss franc as compared with the French, entire clubs, chambers of commerce and other bodies of Swiss, with their families, have come over the border to attend the exposition of decorative arts in numbers that compare favourably with the English and American visitors. Switzerland's contribution to the exposition is one of the most important, considering the size of the country, at the Grand Palais. All the old historic cities have sent imposing displays of their daughters handicraft.

Lovers of good printing had a treat recently in London at the Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades Exhibition, which filled the Royal Agricultural Hall with the latest mechanical and other equipment of the printing arts, as well as an extraordinarily good collection of fine printing. Practically all the many presses, monotypes, linotypes, envelope-making machines, stitching, binding and ruling machines and other devices were in actual operation, so that visitors were able to learn at first hand the innumerable processes into which modern printing has developed. It is five years since the last international show and those who remember it say that tremendous advances were shown by the present exhibition. This is particularly true of multicolour printing. An interesting feature was a collection of fifteenth and sixteenth century books from the library of George W. Jones at the sign of the Dolphin.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

As the Tokyo Golf Club expressed a desire to meet a Kobe Golf Club team composed entirely of foreigners, the following represented Kobe recently at Rokko-san: Messrs. W. Butcher, E. B. S. Edwards, W. Hayward, H. C. MacNaughton, H. W. Malcolm, H. E. Stearns, E. H. Summers, J. P. Warren; reserves, G. N. Hallett and J. D. Thomson.

Mr. C. B. Chamberlain, American Vice-Consul, is leaving Tientsin this week for Swatow, where he will have charge of the Consulate. Mr. Chamberlain arrived in China in 1920, and was assigned to the Legation at Peking as student interpreter. Last year he was stationed at Canton, and arrived in Tientsin in April last. He is the youngest official to have charge of a Consulate.

Captain Cross, at present with his Regiment the Second Kings, stationed at Chakrata, United Provinces, India, has qualified for the Staff College and goes to Quetta for two years in January next. When in Hongkong Capt. Cross was for a short time acting as Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor. He was married to Miss Muriel Denison shortly before the Regiment left Hongkong for India.

Fortcoming weddings:—Mr. John Nettleton, chartered accountant, of No. 27, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, and Miss Winifred Margaret Shaw, of London, Ensign Milton Edward Miles, U.S.S. "Pampanga," and Miss Wilma Sinton Jerman, of Washington, U.S. Mr. Walter Hunrick Knoke, of Tung Shan, Canton, and Miss Johanna Auguste Fanla Berendt, who will arrive in Hongkong on the s.s. "Oldenburg."

King Victor-Emmanuel has shown his humility in a way which has greatly touched his subjects. The ex-soldiers had expressed the desire that the highest war decoration, the gold medal for valour, should be conferred upon the Sovereign in recognition of his services at the front during the war. The Premier, acting on this suggestion, asked permission of the King for this to be done, but the King declined to accept the high honour, saying that this distinction should be reserved to those who greatly distinguished themselves in the field for acts of valour.

The late Mr. John Somers Blaker Ridge (71), of Sanderstead, Surrey, for many years associated with the China tea trade, being with Messrs. Walker Lambe & Co., has left estate valued at £8,864.

It is not surprising that speculation is always rife as to the direction in which the Prince of Wales's affections may turn. It has been affirmed in certain quarters that the Royal Marriage Act has proved the bar to the matrimonial venture the Prince would welcome. The clause in this Act, which many people feel should now be altered, limits the choice of a son, in direct succession to ladies of royal blood.

As always, the Duke of York put his heart and soul into his East African trip. He is the most vigorous, enthusiastic and single-minded member of the Royal Family. Everything he does, he does with all his might. Even when he sits down to a conference, he makes everyone sit up. He is never afflicted by doubts. And he is perhaps the only royal personage in England since the Prince Consort who would like to "tackle a job in the Cabinet."

Mr. Scopes, the gentleman who dared to teach evolution in Tennessee and was fined for so doing, is reported to have spent the day preceding the trial in whirling round the streets of Dayton, coatless, hatless and collarless, in a low-built racing car accompanied by a bobbed-haired girl companion, who appeared to be supremely unconscious of the honour of being seen in the company of the town's hero, and equally indifferent as to whether her Neocene ancestors were apes or tadpoles.

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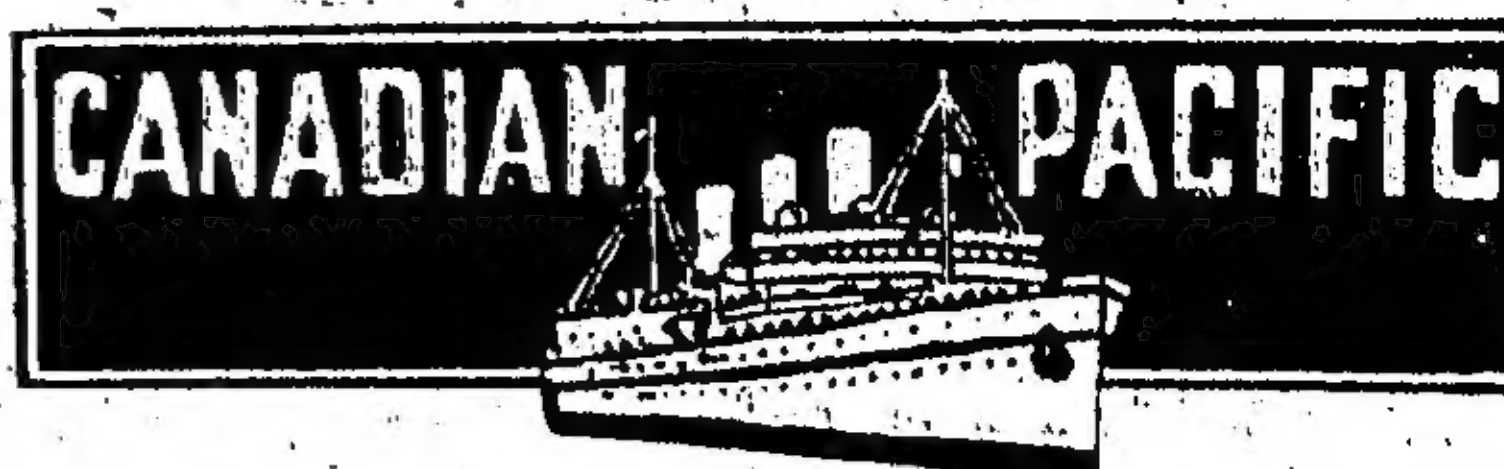
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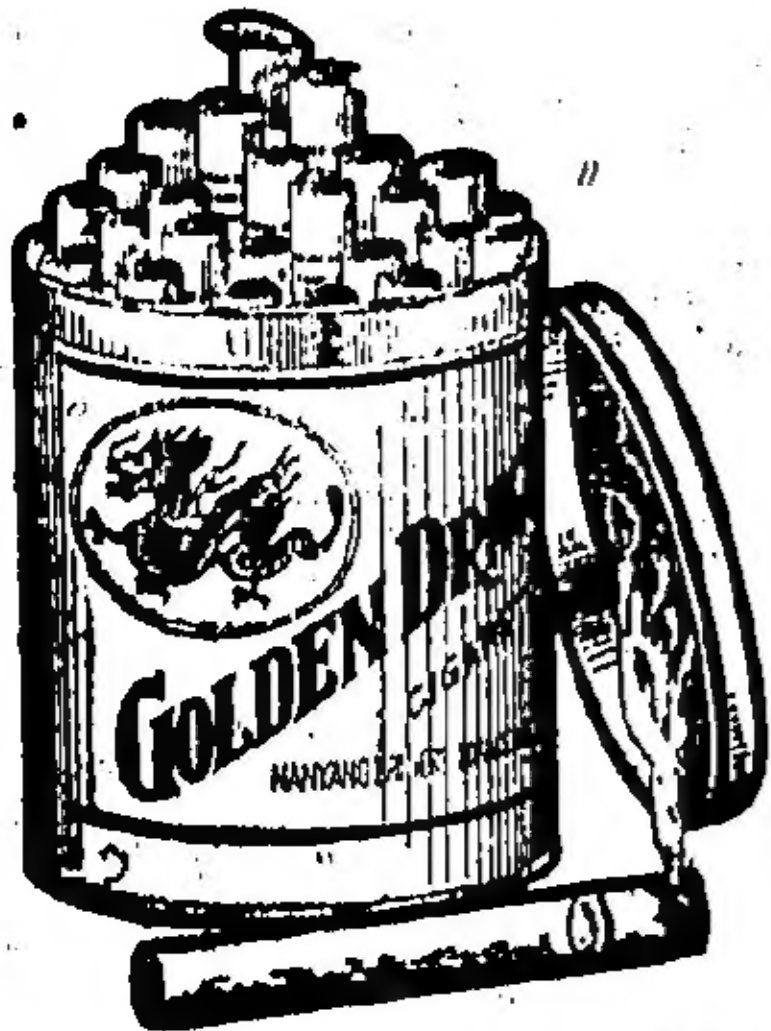
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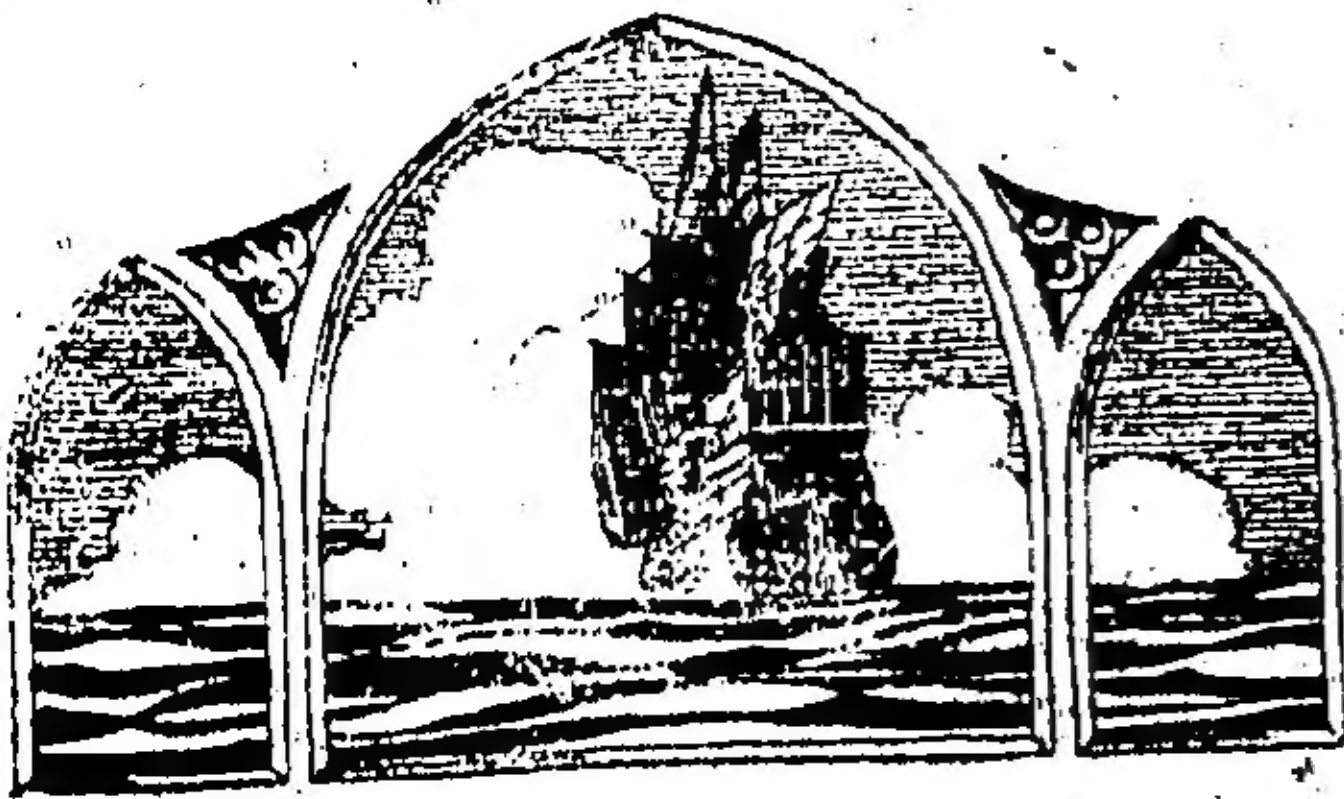




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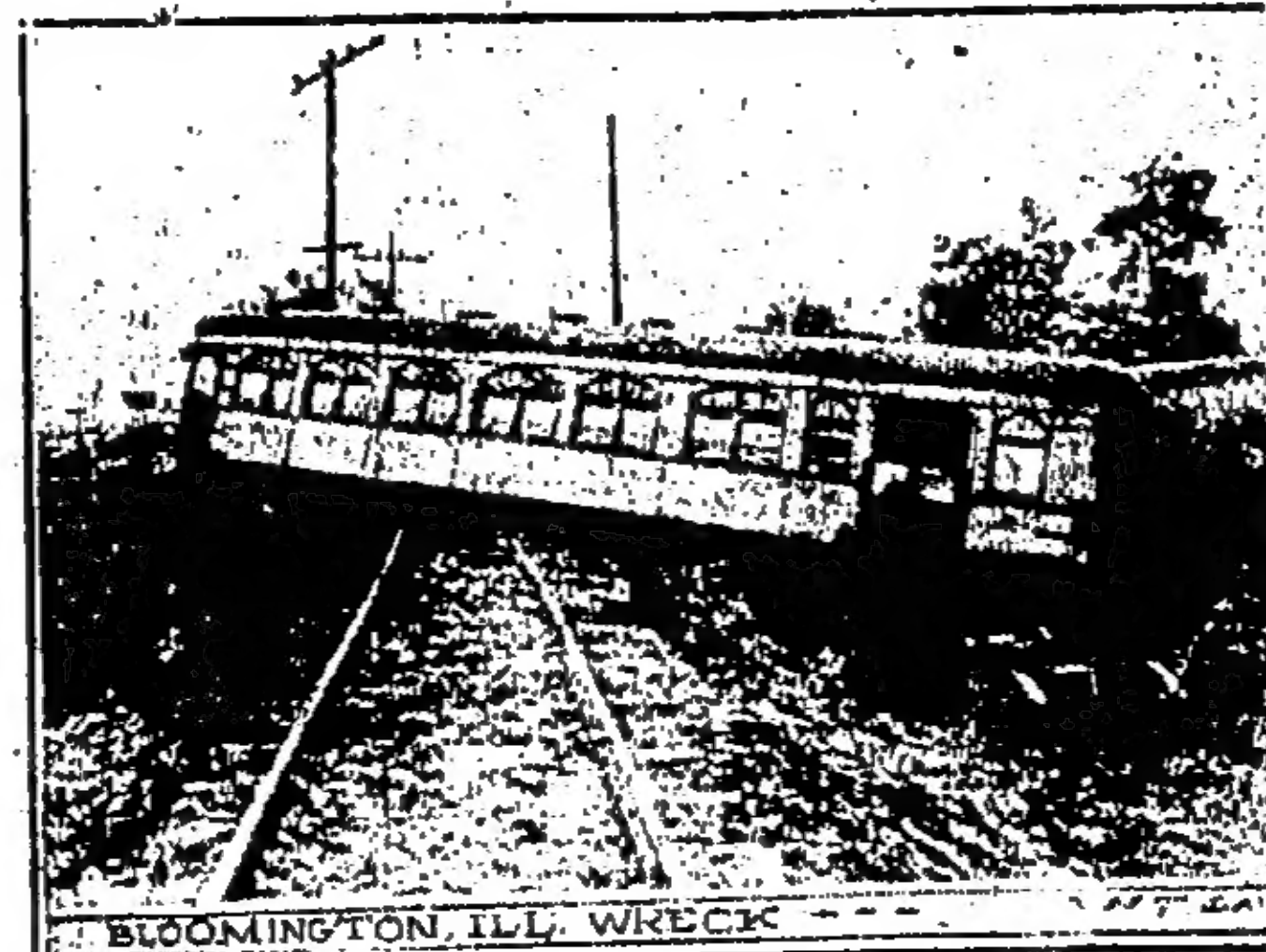
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SECRETARY WILBUR (LEFT)

A moving-picture machine has been invented which makes the daylight showing of movies possible.



The six occupants of a motor car struck by this car near Bloomington, were instantly killed and twelve passengers on the larger vehicle were injured when it jumped the track following the crash.



MR. & MRS. ALLEN DAVIS

"Oh, why did I do it?" sobbed pretty Mrs. Edith Davis after she fired two bullets at Allen Davis, the theatre star. Davis, who was expected to recover, refused to permit his wife to see him in the hospital. Mrs. Davis is also of the stage, and is considered the most beautiful girl in "Vanities of 1924." Neither would explain the shooting.



THOMAS R. MARSHALL

Above is shown the casket containing the body of Thomas R. Marshall, the two-term Vice-President of the United States, as it was placed in a hearse for transportation to the train which took it back to his Indiana home. Mr. Marshall died in Washington after a lingering illness.



HAMILTON FISH, JR. (LEFT) WINSTON CHURCHILL (RIGHT)

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. asked President Coolidge to enforce an old criminal law, enacted during Benjamin Franklin's time, prohibiting Americans from misrepresenting the Government's attitude to foreign officials. President Field Marshal von Hindenburg was bitterly criticized for appearing at a celebration in Kaiser style uniform with war decorations. Mr. Winston Churchill has been urged to demand simultaneous payments to England with any payments on war debts made by creditor nations to the United States. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, declared in Parliament that the British Government has no intention of resuming negotiations with Soviet Russia.



LEONARD AND LORETTA MEYERS

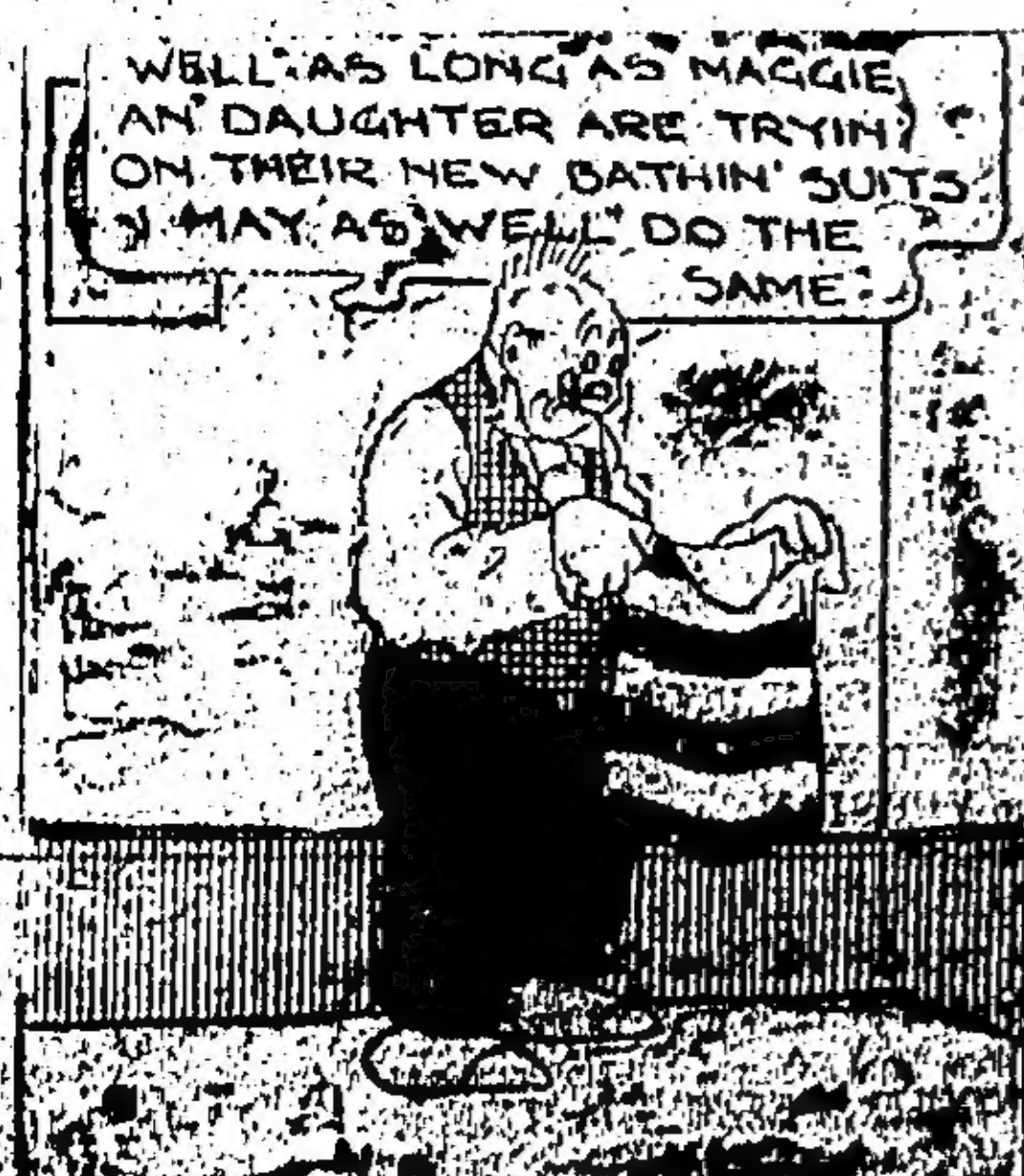
When Loretta Meyers told her brother, Leonard, that Harold Beamer, aged 15, was approaching the Meyers home with a shotgun in his hands, Leonard grasped a rifle and shot the Beamer boy dead. The Coroner's jury, learning that a feud had existed between the families exonerated the young killer.



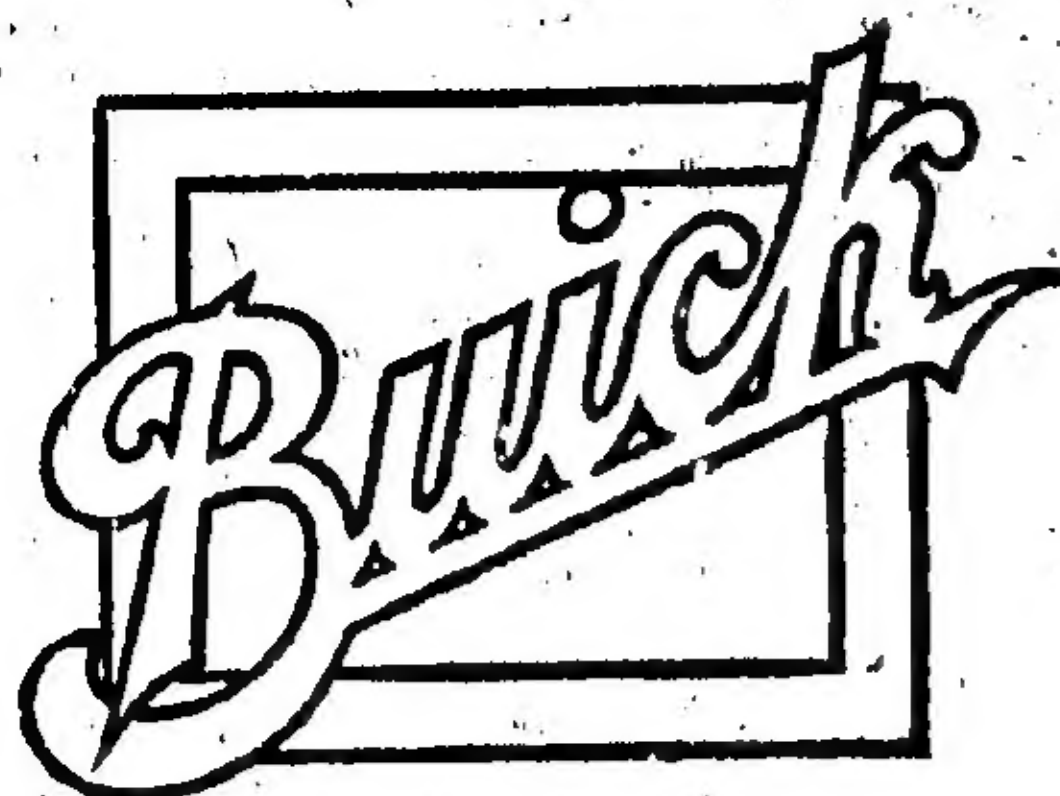
QUEEN MARY & KING GEORGE

Wearing smoked glasses she recently adopted, Queen Mary accompanied King George to the royal stand to witness the tennis matches at Wimbledon.

BRINGING UP FATHER







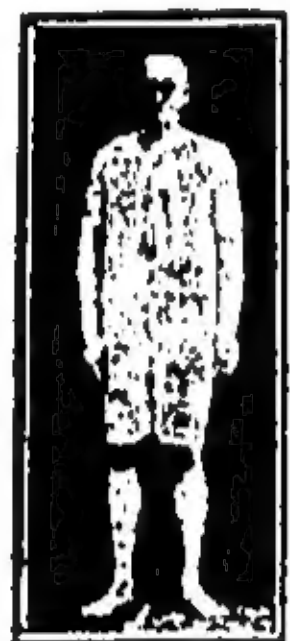
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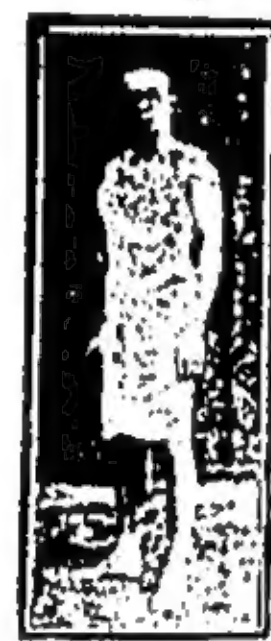
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# ODDS AND ENDS

### Rubber Necks.

In spite of being a citizen of no mean city, the Londoner is still a good deal of a simpleton. At any time of the day or night throngs of men and women can be seen standing in the Strand with their mouths open watching a cement mixer at work or a navy pouring tar on to wood blocks, the fact that they are causing immense trouble and inconvenience to would-be users of what little is left of the pavement does not trouble them at all. This is a new symptom in our civilisation, and a serious one, for this enormous living machine that we call London is only saved from hourly chaos by the good manners and disciplined behaviour of its people.

### Mexican Girl and Ex-Empress.

A romantic story of a young girl's devotion to a distressed ex-Sovereign has come to light with the arrival at Havre of Senorita Gretta Lopez, who has come to Europe specially to offer a quantity of her blood to save the life of the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico. The ex-Empress, who is now 85 years old, has been insane ever since her husband, the Emperor Maximilian, was shot by the Mexican republicans, and is now living under supervision near Brussels. A remarkable feature of the case is that Senorita Lopez is a granddaughter of one of the revolutionary leaders mainly responsible for the execution of the Emperor. She has made her long journey entirely at her own expense, and has now left for Brussels in hope of making some atonement for her grandfather's share in the Royal tragedy.

### The Rape of the Sabines.

The city of Rome grew, and became well known. Men came in large numbers to join the Romans, and all were made welcome by Romulus (the founder of the city.) But this was a city of men only. There were no women or children there at all. Now that they had built their houses, the Romans wanted wives. They hoped to find them among a tribe of people called the Sabines, who lived nearby. The Sabine men, however, would not allow this, for they said that for all they knew the Romans might be thieves and murderers. Romulus was very angry, but he said nothing at the time. A few months later he gave a great feast, followed by games, outside Rome, and asked the Sabines to come. Many came, both men and women, for they wanted to see what this strange city was like. Suddenly, in the middle of a race, Romulus and his followers rushed into the crowd.

Each of them lifted up one of the Sabine girls, and carried her up the hill into the city. When all were in they shut the gates behind them. The Romans treated the Sabine girls with love and kindness. They were soon happily married, and their children began to grow strong; but the Sabine men and the men of Rome were still enemies. One day, while the men were fighting outside the city, the Sabine women took their children in their arms, and led by the wife of Romulus, they ran down the hill into the middle of the battle. The men stopped fighting, and looked on in surprise. Then the women found their fathers and brothers and friends among the Sabines, and brought them to their husbands. They asked them all to be friends for the sake of the children. So peace came to Rome at last. Romulus ruled for many years, and made good laws. He fought with other tribes near by, and overcame them, and added people and lands to Rome. But one stormy day he went out hunting, and was never seen again.—Old-World Empires, by Violet Barry (Chambers.)



John Paul McGee, radio operator on the MacMillan polar expedition, is shown just before the departure from Boston with the special direction finding radio to guide the polar aeroplanes.

### Object-Lesson in Burglary.

The police of Clermont Ferrand have received an interesting object-lesson in the art of burglary. The demonstration was made for their benefit by one of their prisoners, Pourchon, who

proved himself an expert in the matter. On June 15, Pourchon, who was trapped during one of his expeditions, wounded two police officers who were trying to arrest him. It was alleged during his examination that he must have had one or more accomplices in order to carry out the exploits to which he confessed, but he stoutly maintained that he had worked alone. In order to test the truth of his statement the examining magistrate challenged him to repeat some of his feats in the presence of the police, and equipped only with skeleton keys and a pair of scissors which were found in his possession when he was arrested. Pourchon readily accepted the challenge, and in the presence of the magistrate, police officials, and journalists again opened the locked doors of the flats which he had raided. He did so easily that the police expressed astonishment at his skill, and then, professional pride overcoming discretion, Pourchon took them into another flat and showed them how he had one day entered it and stolen 200l. from a desk, carrying out his work so neatly that the owner of the place had not even yet discovered his loss. After this performance Pourchon was taken back to prison, where more than usual attention is being given to the lock on his cell door. "E. V." Back.

Mr. E. V. Lucas is back in London after a two months' visit to America (reports an "Evening Standard" writer.) He returned in the Mauritania with Mr. George Doran, one of his American publishers. As to literary activities as the result of his trip "E. V." is reticent, but something is certain to ensue—he rarely omits to chronicle in some form or other his various voyages. "I enjoyed the New York heat wave," he says. "A strange taste. They know not what a heat-wave is who only English heat-waves know."

### Down South.

It is interesting to note how the "Princes of Wales" gradually discard superfluous clothing as he proceeds south. The current current record of his tour, which leaves him in East Africa, seems to indicate, however, that he has reached the irreducible minimum. His clothing, as last seen, consists of a penguin helmet, a thin silk shirt open at the neck, a pair of very short "shorts," chess-board socks of impressive design, and shoes; says "The Dragon" in the "Daily Express."

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**Artist**  
Harry Fong, Painter.  
1st floor, No. 71, Queen's Rd. C.  
Central, Tel. Central No. 1254.

**Engineers & Shipbuilders**  
S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.  
Engineer and Shipbuilder  
Rowland Bay  
New Work and Repairs  
Call Flag "L"

**Importers & Exporters**  
Kwang Sun & Co., 88, Queen's Road  
Central, Tel. Central (Manager).  
Kwang King Him (Asst.) Tel. Cen. 3168.

**Land & Estate Agents**  
Yan Yick Cho, Land & Estate Agents  
Tel. Central 11197.  
22, Queen's Road Central.

**Modistes**  
Madame Flint  
11, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Cen. 589.  
(Latest Parisian models).

**Optician**  
The Hongkong Optical Co. Phone 2532.  
65, Queen's Road Central.

**Photographers**  
Mee Cheong, P. Photographer  
23, Lee House Street.  
Developing & Printing undertaken.

**Printers**  
"The China Mail," General Printers  
Publishers and Bookbinders.  
5, Wyndham Street. Tel. C. 25.

**Ship Chandlers**  
K. Bing & Co.  
35 Wing Lok Street. Tel. Central 111.  
Metal Merchants & Ship Chandlers.  
Managing Director—Mr. H. S. Chin.

**Crepes, Rub. sole Canvas Shoes \$7**  
"Buckskin" \$5  
Repairing & Soling a Specialty  
WONG SIU WOON  
21 Polttinger St. Phone 1474

## LOCAL BASEBALL.

## YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE MATCH.

The Volunteers' baseball team lost to the Japanese Club in a league match at Happy Valley yesterday evening. At the end of the fifth inning the score was 20 runs to 3 in favour of the Japanese. The Volunteers had a sixth inning and scored two runs. The score by inning was:

Japanese 20 3 1 8 0 — 20  
Volunteers 3 1 0 0 1 2 — 5

## Week-End Fixtures.

At Happy Valley to-morrow afternoon the Hongkong Baseball Club will meet the Filipino Club in the first game of a double-header. The game will start promptly at 2.30 p.m.

The South China A.A. will play the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps in the second game at 4.30 p.m.

On Sunday, the game between the Japanese Club and Indian Recreation Club will be staged at 4 p.m.

South China A.A. line-up and batting order for to-morrow's game will be:

Pung, 1st base; Chan, 3rd base; June, 2nd base; Pan, right field; Shim, pitcher; S. L. Lee, short-stop; Leung, left-field; S. S. Lee, catcher; Choy, centre-field.

## "RUGGER" SEASON.

## H.K.F.C. SECTION TO MEET.

The Rugby section of the Hongkong Football Club is holding a meeting at 5.30 p.m. on September 1 at the Hongkong Cricket Club, for the purpose of discussing arrangements for the forthcoming season.

Non-members who are interested will be able to attend.

## TILDEN OUT.

## U.S. LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Brookline, August 27.

G. L. Patterson and Hawkes (Australia) defeated Lott and Williams, 6-8, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, and W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin (U.S.A.) defeated W. T. Tilden and Wiener (U.S.A.), 7-9, 6-1, 6-7, 6-4, 6-1 in the national lawn tennis doubles championship.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1925.  
On London—  
Bank, Wire, ... 2/4-1/8  
" 30 days sight, ... 2/4 11/16  
" 4 months sight, ... 2/4-1/8  
" 6 months sight, ... 2/4-1/8  
On Paris—  
On demand, ... 1230  
" 30 days sight, ... 1230  
On Berlin—  
On demand, ... 2000.  
On New York—  
On demand, ... 88 1/2  
" 30 days sight, ... 89 1/2  
On Bombay—  
On demand, ... 157 1/2  
On Calcutta—  
On demand, ... 104 1/2  
On Madras—  
On demand, ... 118 1/2  
On Shanghai—  
On demand, ... 2020.  
On Yokohama—  
On demand, ... 149 1/2  
On Hongkong (Bank's buying rate), 5.17  
Silver in Hongkong 91 1/2 per cent.  
Silver in Shanghai 10 1/2 per cent.  
Silver in Calcutta 10 1/2 per cent.  
Silver in Madras 10 1/2 per cent.  
Silver in Bombay 10 1/2 per cent.  
Silver in London 10 1/2 per cent.

## PRINCE GEORGE.

## FORTHCOMING VISIT TO JAPAN.

## GUEST OF PRINCE REGENT.

It has been known for some time that H.M.S. Hawkins, and, of course, Prince George with it, will be proceeding to Japan but when this will be not even the authorities were able to inform the "China Mail" upon enquiry.

The Japanese Press professes to have received information that the visit will be paid in the latter part of September and gives as its source a communication passing between Admiral Sinclair, Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, and the Imperial Household Department in Japan.

The Prince, according to the Japanese papers, will arrive only in his capacity as a naval officer, but it is announced that there will be a formal reception by the Imperial Family and that the Kasumigaseki Palace will be put at his disposal. Arrangements are said to be proceeding between the Imperial Household Department and the British Embassy whereby Prince George may be the guest of the Prince Regent.

## REFLOATED.

## JAPANESE SHIP AND CARGO OF COAL.

## BOUND FOR CANTON.

A Japanese steamship went aground on its way from Japan to Canton with a cargo of coal. The ship is the Shunyo Maru for which the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha are the local agents and the position of the mishap was three miles below Whampoa on the second bar of the Canton river.

The vessel was firmly aground, efforts to float her by putting engines full astern and other expedients having failed. Not a lot of damage was done and it was thought that the vessel would come off when lightened. A salvage boat is being despatched to the scene.

Later, Upon enquiry at the local offices of the M.S.K. this morning, the "China Mail" was informed that the vessel had been refloated and was believed to have proceeded to Canton with her cargo, the damage done not being serious.

Moscow, August 27.—The Soviets on August 23 executed sixty Polish prisoners at Minsk, apparently as a retaliation for the recent execution of three terrorists at Warsaw.—Reuter.

Typhoon in about Lat. 10 N., Long. 144 E., direction unknown—such was the message received by the local American Consulate-General at 1.30 p.m. to-day from the Manila Observatory.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via PORTS.

## THE Steamship "WEST JESTER"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports August 28th, 1925 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Office, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on September 3rd, 1925, by Messrs. Anderson & Ashie, Marine Surveyors.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered after Sept. 4th, 1925, will be subject to rent.

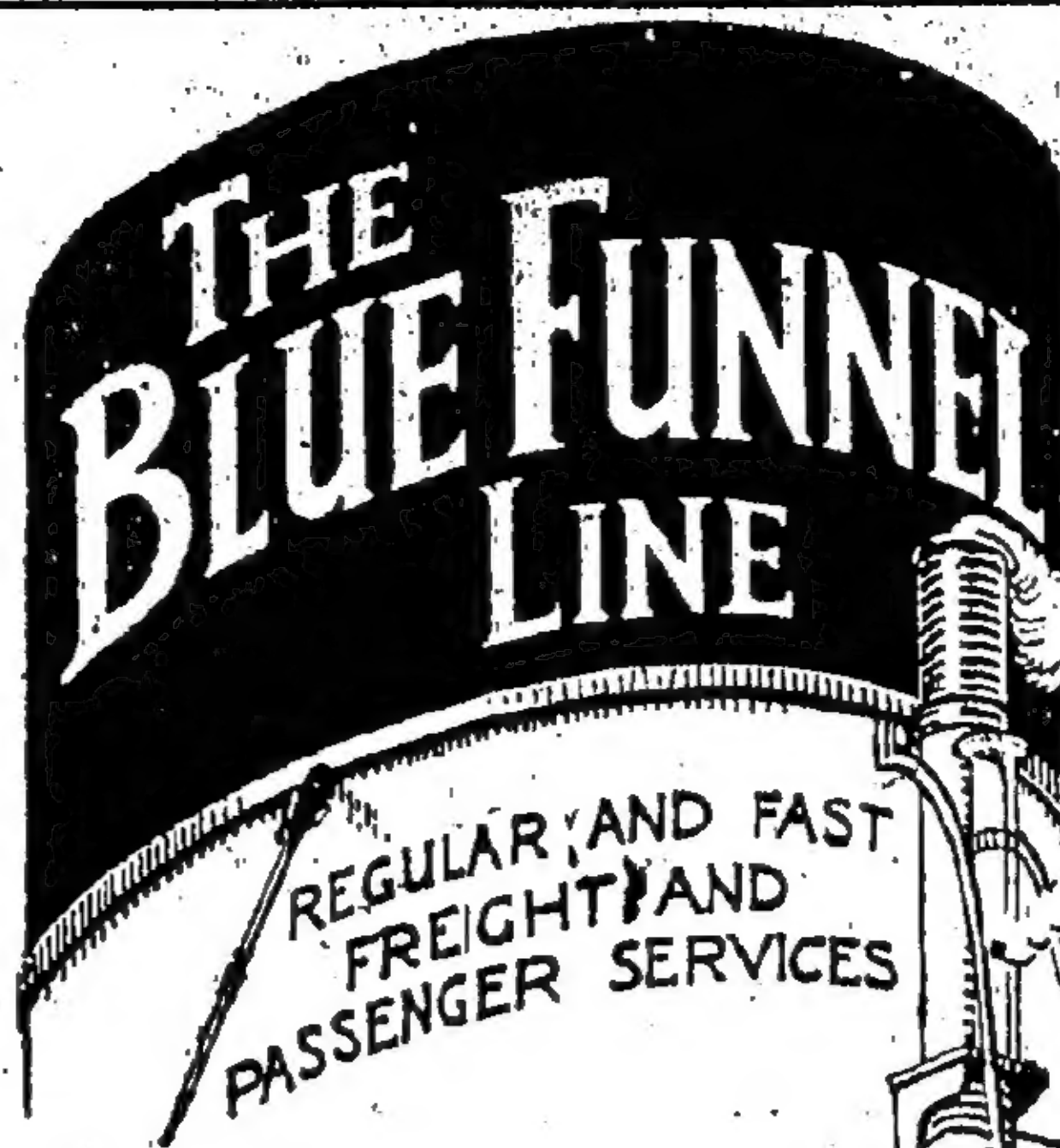
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE, STRUTHERS & BARRY, Managing Operators, Hongkong, August 28th, 1925.

## THEIR SECOND SUMMER THE HARDEST.

Teething and hot weather make the second summer a trying time for little ones. Summer diarrhoea, of stomach and bowels and infantile cholera may be quickly controlled and suffering relieved by Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. Easy to take in a little sweetened water. Always relieve for sale everywhere.



## LONDON SERVICE.

"EUMAEUS" 14th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
"HELENUS" 16th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

## PACIFIC SERVICE.

"KORE" & "YOKOHAMA".

## NEW YORK SERVICE.

(via SUEZ or PANAMA).  
"TEUCER" 28th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

"RECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"SAFEDON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"PATRICUS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"ANTENOR" 14th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"RECTOR" 2nd Feb. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.  
For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.

Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours.

Two Radio "flashes" will be closed from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice.

Messages in code must have name of code included in text.

The public are advised that correspondence intended for Canton will if forwarded by "By Train" be brought to the mail closed at 8.15 a.m. daily and forwarded by the 9.15 train from Kowloon.

## INWARD MAILS.

From FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.  
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London 12th Aug.)  
Manila (London 12th Aug.)  
EUROPE via Negapatam (Papers only, London 3rd Sept.)  
EUROPE via Rangoon (Papers only, London 3rd Sept.)  
EUROPE via Rangoon (Papers only, London 3rd Sept.)  
SUNDAY, AUGUST 30.  
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C & I, America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco 12th Sept. Papers Noon.  
Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.  
Manila (London 12th Aug.)  
SUNDAY, AUGUST 30.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa  
Japan  
Manila (London 12th Aug.)  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.  
Saloon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 1st Oct. Registration 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.  
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday Island 1st Sept. Papers 5 p.m. Registration 5.15 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.  
Japan, U.S.A., Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver 4th Sept. Reg. 10 a.m. Letters 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.  
Straits and Calcutta  
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday Island 1st Sept. Papers 5 p.m. Registration 5.15 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.  
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For FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.  
Waltail, ... 5 p.m.  
Rangoon, ... 5 p.m.  
Fort Bayard, ... 5 p.m.  
Saigon, ... 5 p.m.  
Haiphong, ... 5 p.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 1st Oct. Registration 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.  
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Daily at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15.  
Sundays at 6 p.m., 7.30, 9.15.  
Change of Programme Tuesday—Thursday—Sunday

## MARSHALL NEILAN'S FOOLS FIRST

Marshall Neilan's swiftest since "Dinty" and "Go and Get It"

Added Attractions  
Pathe News; Snappy Comedy  
Two reels of fun  
PA & MA

## THE STAR

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

## WALLINGFORD TATE

and JACK CRICHTON

and the

## "BROADCASTERS"

A Miniature Revue

Prices: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00

Booking at Moutrie's

## NOMADS OF THE NORTH



DIG FOR ALEXANDER'S GOLD—An ancient map has been brought to light purporting to show where Alexander the Great buried a vast treasure in 331 B.C. when his troops mutinied during his Persian campaign. Search for it will be made near Shemakha, Azerbaijan.

## MODERN WOMAN.

## "STRANGE, NEW SPECIES."

## DIVORCE COURT DEBATE.

When the hearing of the Raper cross-petitions in divorce was resumed, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, consulting surgeon to Guy's Hospital, gave evidence that Mrs. Raper was a perfectly normal specimen of one type of modern woman, who, highly-strung, nervous, and suffering from over-strain, was eternally seeking pleasure and excitement.

Mr. Justice Hill: Does that apply to all women?

Sir William Lane: No, just to her type.

Continuing, Sir William said that Mrs. Raper showed no traces of either alcoholism or secret drinking.

Dr. Sidney H. Rolfe, who examined Sir William Lane's diagnosis, said that there were so many unhappy marriages nowadays that specialists would find their whole time occupied with matrimonial

disputes if they tried to straighten out the relations between husbands and wives.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., counsel for Mrs. Raper, addressing the judge, said he believed that Mrs. Raper's conduct with Metz was quite in accordance with the modern notions of life.

Mr. Justice Hill, who never spends a moment in London apart from his work, said that the 1925 woman was a strange new species to him.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams replied that the world nowadays was not a whit worse, because things that formerly were done in secret were now done openly. There was a frank relationship between man and woman which did not in the least tend to immorality. The chaperon was becoming as dead as the dodo.

## GOOD FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Mother always give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, difficult breathing, bronchitis, and influenza, coughs. It is good for the little ones and grown-ups too and every one knows it contains no narcotics. Sold everywhere.

Printed and Published for The Newspaper Enterprise Limited by COLIN MALCOLM McDONALD, Managing Editor, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.